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THE MEXICAN WAR.

In pursuance of our duty to possess our readers of all official or otherwise authentic information of ment paper, issued since our last publication.

This article announces, as will be seen, an entire change in the policy proposed to be observed by the Executive towards the People of Mexico in the conduct of the war. Hereafter, it seems, our army in Mexico is to be supported in part, at least, by contributions levied from the People. " We must compel them," says the official paper, "to contribute for the support of our grmy.'

As a question of policy, admitting the war to be itself justifiable, though there may be difference of opinion on the subject, the writers on the law of nations undoubtedly justify the quartering of an army upon the enemy. This policy, however, now avowed as that of our Government, has been heretofore expressly disclaimed by it, in a manner so formal and positive as to make it matter of regret that it should have been thought necessary, at this stage of the war, to resort to it.

In the Proclamation which General TAYLOR, Commander of the Army, under direction of his Government, addressed to the People of Mexico, month or two after the invasion of their territory, the following explicit pledges were given in behalf of this Government:

"Your religion, your altars and churches, and emblems of your faith and its ministers, shall be protected and remain inviolate."

"We come among the people of Mexico as friends and republican brethren, and all who re- partment. ceive us as such shall be protected, whilst all who are seduced into the army of your dictator shall be SHALL ALWAYS BE PAID IN CASH THE FULL VALUE."

These pledges, the reader will perceive, are government paper, and, instead of the people of Mexico being "paid in cash the full value" for them, as they have been by solemn Proclamation informed shall ALWAYS be done, " we must compel share with us the expenses of the war"-to "contribute for the support of the army."

We confess some apprehension of the effect of this change upon the character of the war, doubting besides whether, if effectively carried out, our army in the interior of Mexico can be thus supplied out of any resources which that country possesses.

FROM THE "UNION" OF FRIDAY NIGHT. THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

There can no longer be a question that the refusal of the stead of relaxing our own measures, will stimulate our Government to a more vigorous prosecution of the war. We must bring its pressure home to the people of Mexico. We must make them feel the evils of the war more strongly, in order that they may appeal to their own Government for peace. It cannot be denied nor concealed that new energy is to be infused into our operations; and the strength of the national arm is to be put forth more efficiently than ever.

When the army of occupation became the army of inva sion, and our victorious banners were planted on the right bank of the Rio Grande, with the view of conciliating the people of Mexico it was proclaimed by the commanding General, under instructions from his Government, that our armies were to respect their private property; and that they were to take nothing and receive nothing which was not to be paid for. We were anxious to soften the horrors of war in every respect, and to conduct it upon the most liberal and refined principles. We had even determined to dispense with the rights which the Laws of Nations fully recognised. "Instead of the ' pillage of the country and defenceless places, a custom has been substituted (says Vattel) more humane and more adtyantageous to the sovereign making war. I mean that of contributions. Whoever carries on a just war, has a right of making the enemy's country contribute to the support of the army, and towards defraying all the charges of the war." We waived these rights in every sense of the term. But what has been the result? It is shown in several articles which have appeared in the New Otleans papers, and in letters from the officers of the army. We republished one of them the other day from the columns of the National Intelligencer. It seems certain that our forbearance has not been appreciated by the Mexican people, and that, not content with receiving fair value for their productions, they have demanded exorbitant prices, whilst their hostility to us has remained unabated. Officers ask, how can you expect to make it the interest of such a people to terminate the war? The experience of the last five months strengthens the argument. We offered the olive branch. Instead of promptly accept-

ing it, Mexico declines even to give us an answer, whether she will or will not negotiate with us, until her Constituent Congress shall assemble in December next. Three months, therefore, were to pass away without doing any thing for peace, unless we can assist its restoration by the vigor of our arms. It becomes high time, then, for us to hasten the decision of Mexico. We must carry on the war with vigor. We must make it more her interest to terminate its evils. We must compel her people to share its expenses with us-by levying contributions upon her for the support of our army We want provisions, and they must assist in supplying us. The proclamation of General Ampudia, the contents of which have just reached us, increases the necessity of such a measure. He breathes the severest vengeance against any Mexican who will have any dealings with us, and will even sell us provisions. We must compel them, therefore, to contribute for the support of our army.

As soon as the dilatory answer from Mexico was received by the Government, there is no doubt that the policy here inwere Americans in the bosom of our own country.

The vessel was from Okotsk, with a cargo of at which price the manufacturer sustains a loss. wheat, for the winter supply of the colony-mounted six guns

FINANCIAL DERANGEMENT.

The state of things announced in the following ness-for we cannot attribute the persisting in the fullest account of her news : the purposes of the Executive in regard to the pro- Subtreasury plan wholly to ignorance-in forcing secution of the war against Mexico, we place be- its odious hard-money schemes through Congress fore them the subjoined article from the governat the very moment that it was itself about flooding the country with paper representing only the credit of the Government :

"The Financial Officers of the Government have paper, Treasury notes, and drafts, and still the Government's credit is very low. Treasury notes are at four or five per cent. discount, and cannot Subtreasury law is openly and frequently violated in many respects by public officers, and the present condition of affairs forcibly exposes that hard- St. Cloud. money humbug. It is now manifest that it is utterly impracticable to carry out the hard-money project, and it is probable that the Subtreasury will soon become a Government bank *

NORTH CAROLINA .- Official returns from all the ounties of the State show the vote for Governor at the late election to be as follows:

For Graham (Whig)......43,486 Whig majority 7,859 Two years ago the Whig majority for Governor was only 3,153; and Mr. CLAY's majority was but 3,945.

Major General Jesup, Quartermaster General, left the city this morning for the frontier of Mexico, to take upon himself the general direction of the affairs of his Department in that quarter. This step has been taken with a view to provide for every the property of your churches and citizens, the exigency without the delay and inconvenience which sometimes result from waiting instructions from Washington, and in order to secure the utmost efficiency and economy to the measures of that De-

We understand, also, that before General JESUP left Washington he had recently purchased two treated as enemies. We shall want from you no- more excellent steamboats, on very moderate terms, thing but food for our army, and FOR THIS YOU for the operations of the Rio Grande, in order to save the high freights which were demanded for the transportation of our stores. Other appliances have about to be broken by the same authority by which also been recently adopted, which will save much they were made. "We want provisions," says the expense, and contribute most effectually to the transportation of the necessary means for our army.

[Union of Friday night.

Commodore Charles W. Skinner took com mand of the Gosport Navy Yard on Thursday, them [the non-combatant people of Mexico] to and hoisted his pennant on board the receiving ship Pennsylvania.

> manufacturers or their agents. Exported during the year 7,186 bales. Imports last year 183,722 bales.

THE VALUE OF SANTA FE.

'The St. Louis "Union" says that all of its correspondents describe this country "as being extremely poor, and not well adapted to agricultural Below we give a portion of one of its land is expressed by our own correspondent, in the letter published in our last.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ST. LOUIS UNION.

SANTA FE, AUGUST 22, 1846.

We arrived here on the 18th instant, and took possessi without resistance. We are all doing well; we have had three wheat is better this year in the southern and worse in the northor four days' rest, and are beginning to want something to do. On Monday next we will commence the erection of a fort at this place : a beautiful selection has been made, and I have o doubt one will be constructed that will astonish the natives confess I do not see the importance of this fortification. In my opinion the whole country, from the Crossing of the Arkansas to this place, is not worth what it has cost the Government to march the troops here. No man who has not visited this region can form any idea of the character of the country. Never has a nation been so completely humbugged about any thing as the United States have been about this province. am candidly of the opinion that General KEARNEY would do his country much service by abandoning the expedition and returning to the United States. I am fully persuaded that, if the President and Congress knew as much about the state of things here as we do, no effort would have been made to acquire it. I have discovered that every man we have met or seen since we left the States has exaggerated the accounts of this country. It appears that there is something in the atmosphere that creates a propensity to lie. I would therefore advise you to pay no attention to what you may learn from those who have visited this city or the mountains Before we reached here there were two places where we expected a fight. There were gaps in the mountains where five hundred well-disciplined troops could have successfully resisted five thousand yet no effort was made to stop us. The last place where we expected the enemy we discovered that some preparations had been made for defence, but, in consequence of the dissatisfaction amongst the troops of Armijo, the whole had been abandoned. Armijo left the city about thirty-six hours before our arrival, and has been moving towards the south with all dispatch ever since. He sent Gen. Kearney a letter stating that he would return on the 21st; this was only used as a means to prevent pursuit. All the public property of any value was removed before we arrived. The citizens here are becoming very we'l pleased with us, and seemed disposed to submit cheerfully to our Government at the several towns through which we passed. At St. Jose, Vegos, and St. Miguel, Gen. Kearney called the people together, and caused them to promise allegiance to the United States, he made speeches to General's quarters are those formerly occupied by the Gover-

THE WAY IT WORKS .- The large bagging and bale-rope factory of Messrs. C. Shultz & Co., Maysville, Kentucky, has suspended operations. By this 120 laborers are thrown out of employment, whose wages furnished food for six hundred mouths. The Eagle attributes the suspension to the passage of the late tariff, which, by reducing the duty on the foreign article, has so reduced the price of the home-made article dicated was adopted. The private property of the Mexican that it cannot be made without loss. This establishment people will be religiously respected, except what may be ne- turned out 3,000 yards of bagging and one ton of bale-rope a cessary for the support of our army. Their persons and property, with this exception, will be sacredly protected. Their be supplied by the hemp and the labor of foreign countries religion and their altars will be respected as truly as if they | Competition, under the operation of the tariff of 1842, which secured to these manufacturers the home market, bad reduced SRIPWHECK AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE .- By the United the price of bagging from 25 to 33 cents a vard, which it bore States frigate Constitution we have an account of the loss of a Russian Government brig near the harbor of St. Peter and market secured, it could be profitably made. The influence St. Paul, on the coast of Kamschatka, in the month of Octo- of the late act has already reduced the price to 7\frac{1}{2} and 8 cents,

and had a complement of thirty or torty men, besides sixteen
passengers, most of whom were women and children. One
three feet and five inches lower than it was ten years ago. and had a complement of thirty or forty men, besides sixteen It is stated that the water in the river St. Lawrence is now only, (a girl about eighteen years of age,) the com- This depreciation in the volume of water, if contin mander, and about ten of the crew, succeeded in reaching the shore in safety. The remainder, with the exception of a man who was crushed to death by a gun, found a watery grave.

seriously affect the supply of the new canals which have lately been constructed. The same effect has been noticed in the Genesee river. ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship HIBERNIA arrived at Boston on New Era, fulfils, even earlier than was expected, Europe. Her dates from Liverpool are of the 19th the predictions of those practical statesmen who, ultimo, and from London of the 18th. We are inin Congress and elsewhere, endeavored to save the debted to the telegraphic despatches of the New Administration from the effects of its own wilful- York Tribune and Journal of Commerce for the

American cotton crop has caused an increased de- of the Secretary of State, together with a copy of all mand for the staple in Liverpool, and prices have despatches and instructions" "relative to the Oregon treaty," accordingly advanced a farthing per pound.

crowded the money-market with their depreciated Louis Philippe's youngest son, that the celebration This statement was turnished to Mr. McLane before his de be cashed in large quantities at that rate. The and Spain. The remote consequence will probably versy by the 49th parallel of latitude, which was rejected by be the destruction of the entente cordiale which has that Minister on the 29th of July following. so long existed between the Courts of St. James and

The total failure of the potato crop appears to be a sad reality. Every where in Ireland, and in the greater part of the British Islands, the vegetable has turned into putrid matter, which even the hogs will not devour. From the continent of Europe, including Russia, we have dismal accounts of the progress of the blight. The use of the potato, as an article of food, is now almost abandoned.

At the latest date, 18th September, American flour was selling at twenty-nine shillings to thirty shillings per barrel, duty paid, at Liverpool. The price in bond was twenty-seven shillings and six-

Indian corn was quoted three shillings the quarter higher, and closed at forty shillings for yellow, and forty-seven shillings for white.

The Bank of England has declared a semi-annual dividend of 34 per cent.

On the 27th ultimo the King of Sweden signed an ordinance abolishing all games of chance at the watering places of Ramloes, Scania, the only places in Sweden where gambling was allowed.

Accounts from Paris dated 17th September announce that a despatch had been received conveying the intelligence that Don Carlos, the Spanish are the intelligence that Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, had made his escape, and will probably proceed to Spain. In the affairs of Spain, the escape of Don Carlos from his imprisonment is likely just with a brief historical sketch of the propositions for its adjustnow to have important influence.

Foreign stock, particularly Mexican, Spanish, and Portuguese, owing to the unsettled state of those

IRELAND .- The rupture amongst the Repealers is daily manifesting its consequences in Belfast. A few days ago a meeting was called of pro-physical and moral force men, when the former achieved a decided triumph, and left the adherents of Mr. O'Connell in a minority.

Spain .- The rumor of a Carlist rising in Catalonia turns out to be not unfounded. Letters from The imports of cotton into Boston during the Barcelona, dated the 4th, assert that a band of from vear ending the 1st instant amounted to 191,073 300 to 400 men, under the command of a person of bales, of which 136,518 was received directly by the name of Pielot, has made its appearance in the plain of Larranguna. Pielot was, during the civil and the commandant of Saragossa.

THE MARKETS

The trade, dreading the realization of the unfavorable con-

send forth, were induced to add to their stocks. In England the proverbial fickleness of the climate has sus

tained its old character in baffling speculation. The yield of better in 1846 than in the previous year. The English markets for foreign and colonial produce have

latterly assumed a more animated and healthy appearance.

The Liverpool cotton market, from day to day, since the 14th, has continued active and spirited, and sales of the six days may be quoted about 43,000 bales, with advance of 1d. Prices, of American descriptions being fully maintained, the markets for other descriptions has experienced a Holders have been enabled to lower descriptions, which are plentiful, have receded in value. The sales of cotton in Liverpool on the 14th September were enormous, amounting to no less than 20,000 bales; of which speculators took 10,000 American. For all deecriptions of American below 5d. per lb. an advance of one farthing per lb. was readily paid. Other descriptions were #

At Liverpool foreign and colonial produce sells better by private treaty. A good deal of business has been done, and, as holders refrain from pressing, the market prices, if not absolutely HIGHER, may be said to be firmer. The healthy state of trade and full employment to the working classes are amongst thecauses which have led to this result.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 3, 1846. It seems now to be decided that our Constitutional Convenvention are about bringing their labors to a conclusion. They will probably adjourn early next week, say Tuesday the 6th. The constitution, as new modelled, will then be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection.

The Locofoco Convention of this State have nominated their candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The result of their deliberations is precisely what I have said in all my letters to you that it would be ; and, when the day of trial comes, there will be no division in their ranks. The strength of Mr. Waight's opponents is shown in the votes they gave. For Silas WRIGHT, ayes 112, noes 7. This is the result of all their labors. Mr. GARDNER, the present incumbent, was re-naminated for Lieutenant Governor.

The murmurs respecting the nomination of Mr. Young as the candidate of the Whig party have nearly subsided. There by has been no unkindness shown to him at any time. It is now them, and administered oaths to the different alcaldes. The confidently asserted that the Native American party will nominate as their candidate a Whig, known and recognised as such. A nomination of that character may do us some injury, but not so much as you would imagine.

Our selection of Mr. Phainix for Congress, and Mr. Wil-LIS HALL for Clerk, are both most excellent. Better men could not have been selected. Receipts at the New York custom-house, Sep-

tember, 1845, \$1,808,794 Do. do do. September, 1846, 1,548,654*

Our Locafoco friends in Columbia, as in some other countrifling variation, nominated the same ticket for county officers; and this was done by the regular nominating Convenpure Democracy, to be held on Friday next, the 9th instant, or the purpose of nominating another ticket, purified of the

think, from what I have heard, is induced by a desire of a few days' relaxation from business and some unimportant mat-ters of a public nature. The probability, therefore, is that his visit will be very short, perhaps not longer than Monday

morning: certainly he will leave us on Tuesday.

A CALM OBSERVER.

*Of this sum \$141,000 was Treasury rotes.

GON QUESTION.

paragraph, from the latest number of the St. Louis Saturday, bringing one week's later advices from Message from the President of the United States, communicating documents not heretofore communicated to the Senate relative to the Gregon Territory, in answer to

the resolution of the Senate of 17th June, 1846. WASHINGTON, JULY 21, 1846.

To the Senate of the United States : I herewith transmit, in compliance with the request of the Well-founded apprehensions of a failure in the Senate in their resolution of the 17th of June, 1846, a report " forwarded to our Minister, Mr. McLane," " not heretofore Her Britannic Majesty's Government and the communicated to the Senate," including a statement of the people of Spain have manifested so much hostility propositions for the adjustment of the Oregon question preto the marriage of the Queen of Spain's sister to viously made and rejected by the respective Governments. of the nuptials has been postponed for the present, parture from the country, and is dated on the 12th July, if not forever. The immediate consequence is a 1845, the day on which the note was addressed by the Secretremendous war of words between England, France, tary of State to Mr. Pakenham, offering to settle the contro-

> The Senate will perceive that extracts from but two of Mr. McLane's "despatches and communications to this Government" are transmitted; and these only because they were necessary to explain the answers given to them by the Secretary of State.

These despatches are both numerous and voluminous, and, from their confidential character, their publication, it is believ-

ed, would be highly prejudicial to the public interests. Public considerations alone have induced me to withh the despatches of Mr. McLane addressed to the Secretary of State. I concur with the Secretary of State in the views presented in his report, herewith transmitted, against the publication of these despatches.

Mr. McLane has performed his whole duty to his country and I am not only willing, but anxious that every Senator who may desire it, shall have an opportunity of perusing these despatches at the Department of State. The Secretary of State has been instructed to afford every facility for this purpose. JAMES K. POLK.

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. McLane.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, JULY 12, 1845.

Sia: Although the President does not intend to transfer frequent opportunities of conversing upon the subject, it is proper that you should be well-informed of the present state of question. For this purpose it is necessary to furnish you ent which have been heretofore made and rejected by the

The first negotiation was that of 1818, which terminated in the convention of the 20th October of that year. It was conducted by Messrs. Gallatin and Rush, as American Plenipoupon the be tentiaries, in obedience to instructions from Mr. Adams, then Secretary of State under Mr. Monroe's Administration. Our Plenipotentiaries inform us that they did not on that occasion assert that the United States had a perfect right to the counry, but insisted that their claim was at least good against Great Britain." They therefore offered to compromise by adopting the parallel of 49 degrees as the dividing line between the two countries, and by surrendering to Great Britain the free navigation of the rivers (the Columbia of course included) which might be intersected by this line. The British Plenipotentiaries, (Messrs. Robinson and Goulburn,) in answer, did not make any formal proposition for a boundary, but could be adopted, and that they would not agree to any that did not give them the harbor at the mouth of the river in common with the United States." But, although they did not indeed almost its only, value consists in the furs which may war, at the head of a division in the Carlist army, did not give them the harbor at the mouth of the river in compropose a permanent boundary, they did make a most extrainary proposition to the American Plenipotentiaries, which The advices per the Caledonia arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 13th of September, and were delivered early evening of the 13th of September, and were delivered early on the following morning. No sooner had the contents become known than the cotton market underwent a great degrees; whilst that portion of it which lies between the 45th and the 49th parallels, embracing the mouth and nearly the whole course of the Columbia river, should "be free and open the whole territory in dispute; and thus to reto the subjects and citizens of the two States, respectively, for inevitable. In the present enlightened and christian age war sectures respecting the forthcoming crop, which the letters and the purpose of trade and commerce," reserving the claims of ought to be the very last alternative of nations, and should ne newspaper accounts from the United States had ventured to the respective parties not to the whole territory, but to this ver be resorted to unless for a cause which renders it impera-

section of it merely.

This negotiation resulted in the adoption of the third article of the convention of the 20th October, 1818, under which the United States so far yielded to the claims of Great Britain as ern parts of the kingdom. Upon the whole, the yield is hardly to agree that the whole territory should "be free and open for in a war waged for a comparatively worthless territory north the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the pre-sent convention, to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the

> The second negotiation on this subject, during the Adminstration of Mr. Monroe, was conducted, in 1824, by Mr. Rush, as the American Plenipotentiary, under the instructions of Mr. Adams. In the mean time the United S ates had acquired the Spanish title, embracing the whole territory in disute, under the Florida treaty of the 22d February, 1819; and Mr. Monroe had made his celebrated declaration to the world that the American continent should no longer be sub-ject to colonization. Notwithstanding this change in the relative position of the parties, Mr. Monroe, anxious to settle the conflicting claims of Russia, Great Britain, and the United States to the territory on the northwest coast of America, and pointment, the President, having done all that can be required knowing that this could only be done by compromise, authorized Mr. Rush, through the instructions from Mr. Adams dated the 22d July, 1823, "with a view to draw a definite line of demarcation for the future, to stipulate that no settle-ment shall be made on the northwest coast, or on any of the islands thereto adjoining, by Russian subjects, south of latitude now enclose you, that the President has once more proposed 55; by citizens of the United States north of latitude 51 degrees, or by British subjects either south of 51 or north of 55. I mention (says Mr. Adams) the latitude of 51 as the bound within which we are willing to limit the future settlement of 1818, shall now be divided between them by the 49th paralthe United States, because it is not to be doubted that the Coumbia river branches as far north as 51." "As, however, the line already runs, in latitude 49 degrees, to the Stony untains, should it be carnestly insisted upon by Great Britain, we will consent to carry it in continuance on the same

Mr. Rush, with great ability, attempted to execute his instructions. He first proposed 51 degrees, and afterwards 49 degrees; but in vain. These propositions were severally rejected by the British Plenipotentiaries, (Messrs. Huskisson and Stratford Canning,) who proposed the 49th parallel as a rmanent boundary between the two countries until it should trike the northeasternmost branch of the Columbia river, McGillivray's,) and thence down the same to its junction with the ocean, "the navigation of the whole channel being perpetually free to the subjects and citizens of both parties." This proposition was rejected by Mr. Rush, and here the ne-

The third negotiation on this subject took place in 1826-'27. during the administration of Mr. Adams, and was conducted Mr. Gallatin as American Plenipotentiary under instrucons from Mr. Clay, then Secretary of State. The third article of the convention of October, 1818, was about to expire by its own limitation; and a most formal and serious effort was then made finally to adjust this vexed question, but it utterly failed. This negotiation displays great research and ability on both sides. Mr. Gallatin, in behalf of the United would be if they were confined to the channel of the river States, again offered to compromise the question by adopting the 49th parallel of latitude as the dividing line between the manner as to leave no source behind from which might protwo countries west of the Rocky Mountains, and to agree that ceed new difficulties and new dangers again to involve the the navigation of the Columbia should "be perpetually free peace of the two countries. With his present impressions be to the subjects of Great Britain in common with the citizens of the United States," provided this line should strike the Columbia. rtheasternmost or any other branch of that river at a point

They repeated the offer which had been made to Mr. Rush on he part of Great Britain in 1824, with this addition, that they of August, the Anti-renters and the Loços accidentally, with a were willing to concede to the United States the possession of

which continued the third article of the convention of October, offer to make free to the United States any port or ports which not been already, Mr. Pakenham will, by the present steamer, they might desire, either on the main land or Vancouver's be instructed to propose an arbitration; and that, according to

vention has ever since remained in force; and ever since un-der its provisions the subjects of Great Britain have enjoyed the same rights over the whole territory as the citizens of the United States. This joint occupation has continued for more than a quarter of a century; and it is not to be supposed that ment had thrice offered to divide it by the parallel of 49°, and they had thrice refused this offer, even when accompanied by

a grant of the free navigation of the Columbia. The next notice of this question will be found under the Administration of General Jackson. It is contained in the the first of August, 1831, with a copy of which, so far as they relate to this subject, you shall be furnished. From this will perceive that General Jackson's Administration, so far from objecting to the occupation of a whole territory by the British in common with ourselves, were entirely satisfied to suffer this state of things to continue. These instruction do not proceed upon the principle of claiming the whole territory for the United States, although they express a strong opinion in favor of our right. After stating that the term of nt occupation was indefinitely continued for the purpose, in the language of the treaty, "of giving time to mature mea-sures which shall have for their object a more definite settlement of the claims of each party to the said territroy," they go on to remark that "this subject, then, is open for dis-

egotiation; ours can suffer nothing by delay. These instructions evidently look to a settlement of the rights of the respective parties by negotiation, and not to an absolute exclusion of Great Britain from the whole ter-

ussion, and until the rights of the parties can be

From the 1st of August, 1831, the date of Mr. Living ston's instructions to Mr. Van Buren, until the 9th of Oct ber, 1843, no further notice of the Oregon question was taken in any instructions from this Department. On that day, Mr. Upshur, then the Secretary of State under Mr. Tyler's Adistration, addressed instructions to Mr. Everett on the subect. Following in the course of compromise pointed out by

his predecessors, Mr. Upshur says:

"The offer of the 49th parallel of latitude, although it ha once been rejected, may be again tendered, together with the right of navigating the Columbia upon equitable terms. Be-yond this the President is not now prepared to go. Nevertheless you may propose or receive, subject to the approval of this Government, any other terms of compromise which in the progress of your discussions may appear to promise a satisfacadjustment of this important question

Next-came the existing negotiation, which the President ound pending on his accession to office.

negotiation, like all which had preceded it, was based apon the principle of compromising the claims of the parties, nd not of demanding the whole territory for the United States The first protocol, signed by Messrs. Calhoun and Pakenham, on the 23d August last, states that it was instituted "to treat of the respective claims of the two countries to the Oregon territory, with the view to establish a permanent boundary between the two countries westward of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific ocean.'

The President at a very early period of his Administration tinue this negotiation. Placed in such a responsible posi he first inquired whether the national honor required that he should abruptly terminate it by demanding the whole territory War before dishonor is a maxim deeply engraven upon the hearts of the American people; and this maxim ever shall regulate his conduct towards foreign nations. But it was impossible for him to conceive that there could be dishonor in pursuing the course which had been adopted by Mr. quarter of a century ago, and had been either expressly sanc

tioned or acquiesced in by all succeeding Administrations.

His next inquiry was, would a compromise of the claims of the parties, by adopting the parallel of 49 degrees, materially injure the interest of the United States. The entrance of the Straits of Fuca, Admiralty Inlet, and Puget's Sound, with their fine harbors and rich surrounding soil, are all south this parallel. We know but little of the country north of it, but, from all the information we have obtained, it is, with the yet be collected upon it; and even in this particular it is not of much importancé.

the Government of the United States and rejected by that of tively necessary. To rush into hostilities, if this can be honorably avoided, would subject the United States to the con of 49 degrees, which his predecessors had over and over again offered to surrender to Great Britain, provided she would yield her pretensions to the country south of that latitude. Besides, a war for such a cause, whilst it would doubtless be sustained by the patriotism, might not meet the approbation, of a large

On the other hand, suppose the American proposition of the 49th degree of latitude should be again made by the United States and again rejected by Great Britain, and war then be the consequence, we might appeal to all mankind for the justice and moderation of our demand. The voice of an mpartial world would pronounce our cause to be righteous, of him for the preservation of peace, will afterwards feel himself perfectly free to insist upon our rights in their full extent up to the Russian line.

Influenced by these important considerations, you will per ceive, from my note to Mr. Pakenham, a copy of which to the Government of Great Britain that the territory west of the Rocky Mountains, which has been under existing treaties lel of north latitude, offering at the same time to make free Great Britain any port or ports on Vancouver's island, south of this parallel, which the British Government may desire.

You will observe that the proposition is silent in regard to the navigation of the Columbia river-a privilege which ha heretofore been repeatedly offered to Great Britain in forme attempts to settle this question. Such a privilege the President cannot concede, although he is well aware of the serious if not insuperable obstacles which this may present to the suc cess of the negotiation. The tenacity with which Great Britain will adhere to the free navigation of the Columbia, which she now enjoys, is manifest from the note of Mr. Pa-kenham to Mr. Calhoun, of the 12th September last, with a opy of which you have been furnished.

If the free navigation of the Columbia were granted Great Britain, this would be a perpetual source of strife and cause of collision between the citizens and subjects of the two nations in those remote regions. It would be almost in possible, by any vigilance that could be exerted, to execute the revenue laws of the respective countries, and prevent smuggling on either side of the river. Besides, there are everal portages around the falls and rapids of this river and its branches, the use of which is necessary to the enjoyment of its free navigation. This would introduce the subjects of Great Britain with their merchandise into the heart of the would be if they were confined to the channel of the river. can never yield to Great Britain the free navigation of the

It is to be hoped that Great Britain may view this subject from which it was navigable for boats.

This effer was rejected by the British Plenipotentiaries (Messrs. Huskisson and Addington) in very strong terms. interior and the ocean without the use of the Columbia.

Whilst denying this privilege, which has been hitherto often offered, it may be asked, what reason have we to hope Port Discovery on the southern coast of De Fuca's inlet, and that Great Britain may now accode to the naked parallel annex thereto "all that tract of country comprised within a 49 degrees? There would be little or none, unless our protion, and christened the regular ficket. A section of the party opposed to anti-rentism have called a meeting of the tremity of Admiralty inlet; from thence along the western demands. This will be found in our offer to make free to shore of that inlet, across the entrance of Hood's inlet, to the Great Britain any port or ports on Vancouver's island, south oint of land forming the northeastern extremity of the said of 49 degrees, which the British Government may desire. It inlet; from thence, along the eastern shore of that inlet, to is true, this is but a trifling concession, considering the small southern extremity of the same; from thence direct to the portion of the cap of Vancouver's island which lies south of Government had no alternative, in its desire to preserve the outhern point of Gray's harbor; from thence, along the shore that parallel; and, although no equivalent, it is yet something of the Pacific, to Cape Flattery, as before mentioned."

This proposition was rejected by Mr. Gallatin, and the neobtaining the proposition was rejected by Mr. Gallatin, and the neobtaining the proposition of the Columbia. Besides, as they have
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[DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE ON THE ORE- | by giving a notice of twelve months to that effect. This con- | island, south of latitude 49 degrees, our offer to them of free ports on the southern cap of that island may be deemed a re

ciprocal concession. Had this been a new question, you are fully aware that the President never would have presented such a proposition, but it must not be forgotten that the American Government never the British Government will now consent by negotiation to yield to us the whole territory up to 54° 40' after our Govern-changing. Its course of policy towards foreign nations should changing. Its course of policy towards foreign nations should not change with every changing Administration, but ought to be uniform and consistent, unless for reasons of imperative

ecessity.

From what has been said you will perceive how wholly imin conversation, should you deem it wise under all the cir-cumstances. The only exception to this rule which could possibly be made might be the concession, for an adequate equivalent, of the small cap of Vancouver's island south of this latitude, which would be of no importance to the United Sta

whilst it is of considerable value to Great Britain. You will enforce our proposition upon the British Ministry with all the enlightened ability of which you are so eminently the master. Should it be rejected, the President will be relieved from the embarrassment in which he has been involved by the acts, offers, and declarations of his predecessors. Af-terwards, if the difficulty can only be resolved by the sword, we may then appeal with confidence to the world for the equity and justice of our sause, and may anticipate the smiles

f Heaven upon the right. JAMES BUCHANAN. Louis McLane, Esq., &c.

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. McLane.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, SEPT. 13, 1845. SIR : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 16th and 18th ulumo, the former of which was placed in my hands by the Hon. Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, and to transmit to you herewith a copy of my last note to the Right Hon. Richard Pakenham, her Britannic

Majesty's Minister at Washington, relative to the Oregon JAMES BUCHANAN. I am, &c.

Hon. Louis McLans, &c. Mr. Buchanan to Mr. McLane.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, Nov. 5, 1845. Sir: Your despatches to No. 16, inclusive, have been duly

held several conversations with Mr. Pakenham. His purpose, doubtless, was to ascertain whether the President would not take back his withdrawal of our proposition of compromise, and suffer it to stand as the basis of further negotiation; and, if this could not be done, to obtain some assurance in advance as to the manner in which a new proposition from the British Government would be received. He did not accomplish either object. In these conversations, I gave him distinctly to un-derstand that the President could not consent to recall what was called upon to decide whether he would break off or continue this negotiation. Placed in such a responsible position, withdrawal of our offer. At the same time I at served, in answer to a question propounded by him, that if the British Government should think proper to make any new proposition to the Government of the United States for the settlem the Oregon question, it would be respe tfully considered by the President, without, however, feeling himself committed in any degree by the offer which had een already made and rejected, and afterwards withdrawn.

Mr. Pakenham urged that he had not rejected our proposi

tion, but had merely refused to accept it, and endeavored by argument to impress upon my mind the distinction—not very rejection. To this I replied by referring him to the subsequent part of his note, in which he expressed his trust that "I would be prepared to offer some further proposal for the settle-Oregon question more consistent with fairness and equity, and with the reasonable expectation of the British nent." This language, I observed, necessarily implied not only an emphatic rejection of our offer, but a con-

In consequence of my communications with Mr. Pakenham, the President, after holding two Cabinet councils on the present state of the Oregon negotiation, has finally determined proposition; and it must remain for the British Government to decide what other or further steps, if any, they may think proper to take in the negotiation. the result, as you are well aware that nothing but deferprinciple of compromise on which the negotiation had been commenced, as well as a sincere desire to cultivate the most friendly relations between the two countries, could have induced him so far to depart from his well-known opinions as to have directed the proposition to be made which has been rejected and withdrawn

Mr. Pakenham's note of the 30th of July, rejecting our proposition, became, immediately after its receipt, the subject of grave deliberation by the President. Upon a full consideation of the whole question, and after waiting a month for further developments, he arrived at the conclusion that it was a duty which he owed to the country to withdraw the proposition which he had submitted. This was accordingly done by my note to Mr. Pakenham of the 30th of August last. The ident thus took his ground from which he will not depart. If the British Government have any new proposition to sub-mit, it must proceed from them voluntarily, and without any previous invitation or assurance on our part; and then such a proposition will be respectfully considered by the Government

This is the posture in which the negotiation now stands nd, unless in the mean time it should be changed by some action on the part of the British Government, the President in-tends to lay the whole subject before Congress for their con-I am, &cc.

JAMES BUCHANAN LOUIS McLANE, Esq., &c.

Mr. McLane to Mr. Buchanan.

[Extracts.] LONDON, DECEMBER 1, 1846. Although it is well understood here that, in the present posure of the Oregon question, my connexion with it must be a great degree informal, the Earl of Aberdeen occasionally

makes it a subject of conversation.

At his request, I have recently had an interview with him, when he put in my hand, to read, two despatches from Mr. Pakenham : one in explanation of his rejection, without reence to his Government, of the President's proposition; the other containing a statement of his subsequent attempts to in-duce you to allow the President's proposition to stand as the basis of further negotiation, or to have some assurance of the answer which a new proposition from the British Government

would receive.

In his first letter, Mr. Pakenham, among other things, thought his treatment of the President's proposition justifiable n the ground of his instructions, which, in his opinion, forbade the expectation that such a proposition could, under any ricumstances, receive the approbation of his Government. He also * * expresses his belief that a reference of the proposition to his Government, merely, as he supposed, to be ected, would not have avoided the embarrassment in which

the subject has been by that step involved. In answer to these views, I had only to point out the clear insufficiency of Mr. Pakenham's explanations; and to defend and justify the withdrawal of the President's proposition upon the obvious ground on which, in your communications, you had placed it; to point out with entire explicitness the attitude the President had determined to maintain, and the course it was his intention to pursue, in conformity with the statement n your despatch No. 13, dated the 5th November last.

terview appeared to me to be, to point out the embarrassment in which he thought the President's withdrawal of his propoion had placed the Government. It was quite eviddeed he expressly said, that he was not prepared to accept the resident's proposition, but desired only to make it the basis of further negotiation and modified propositions from his Govrnment, which he would have done, notwithstanding the re-ction of it by Mr. Pakenham, if it had not been withdrawn by the direction of the President. He complained of the withdrawal of the proposition as unusual, if not unprecedented in diplomacy, and seemed to consider it impossible in the present posture of the affair to submit any proposition for a partition old have some assurance the territory in dispute, unless he co of the treatment which any proposition he might submit for

that purpose would receive.

Under these circumstances, he could only regard the negotiation as having been terminated by the President; and the door to further attempts at compromise being thus closed, this peaceful relations of the two countries [other] than to propose arbitration, and abide the consequences. Indeed, I understo